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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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CITY ITEMS.

Geni's French Calf Boots,
Very lowest price. Good article—Opera House Shoe Store.

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In Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Phonography and Telegraphing, at the Iron City College, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Students can enter at any time.

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And best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 97 Fifth street.

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Of Ladies' and Misses' Furs, Ladies' Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps and Muffs, Geni's fine Silk and Cassimere Hats, at the popular Hat, Cap, and Ladies' Fur House of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. At this house, you will find one of the largest and finest stocks of Ladies' Furs ever offered for sale in this city, consisting of full wide Mink, Sable, German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Water Mink, Ladies' Turbans; also, Gay's Patent Excelsior Muff, which cannot be excelled for beauty and comfort. Those who wish to purchase a good article, at a low price, will call and examine our goods. William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Sign of the large Golden Hat.

If there be any
Of our readers who have any doubt as to where to get the best Patent Medicines, we would suggest that they walk around to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street, and look at its well filled store. Fleming does a big business on a small margin, and sells so that you always get a fresh article, (no *small stock*) and the prices are lower than at other establishments. Give him a call.

Griffith Gaunt, by Chas. Reade.
Price one dollar at Pittock's.

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Harper, Godey and other Magazines for November, at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

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Of Hats, Caps, Geni's Furnishing Goods and Ladies' Furs, at B. F. Beatty & Co.'s, 110 Federal street, Allegheny.

Eye and Ear, Catarrh,
And all affections of the Throat and Chest treated with the utmost success by Dr. Aborn, at the Merchants' Hotel.

Pure Wines and Liquors,
Such as no family should be without, can be had of prime quality at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street.

For Sale,
A neat Brick House, in an eligible part of Allegheny city, containing Six Rooms, a Finished Attic, and Two Cellars. The rooms are nicely painted and papered, and very conveniently arranged. Will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately, if desired. Inquire at 54 St. Clair street, upper floor. s

Great Bargains
In latest styles Hats and Caps at Frank Ellick's, 138 Wood street. was-tf

The Great Excitement
Of our fall elections is going to subside, the business community once more turn to their usual avocations, and so do J. Straouse, 91 Smithfield street, his refitted his store and laid in a large and handsome assortment of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware and notions. All of which is offered at the lowest possible cash price, at Jacob J. Straouse's, 91 Smithfield street.

Ladies' Furs
At a bargain, at F. Ellick's, No. 138 Wood street. was-tf

Wheeler & Wilson's
Rotary Hook Lock stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

All the counties in the State have been heard from officially except Pike, the majority for General Geary in Forest being twenty-four. Estimating Clymer's majority in Pike as the same as 1860, General Geary's majority in the State is 17,213.

The State Capital Extension.

The Commissioners in charge of the erection of the extension of the State Capitol, have finally taken the building off the hands of the contractor, and the work is pronounced completed. The new building is ample for all requisite purposes. It is in the classical edifice, in architectural harmony with the main structure, and most complete in its details. The front which represents on the north of the Capitol adds greatly to the appearance of the group of public buildings in the public grounds, and when these grounds are rearranged, with the completion of the iron fence on Fourth st, the entire improvement will be a credit to the Commonwealth.

State Superintendent of Common Schools.

Hon. C. R. Coburn, State Superintendent of Common Schools, has resigned, as will be seen by the following:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, }
HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 15, 1866. }

To His Excellency, A. G. Curtin—SIR:—I hereby tender my resignation as Superintendent of Common Schools of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to take place on the 1st day of November, 1866.

It is my wish that, if you shall deem it for the interest of the cause of the common school system in the State, that you appoint as my successor J. P. Wickersham, of Lancaster county. Yours, with sentiments of high

Respect and Esteem,
C. R. COBURN.

Professor Wickersham, it is understood, will be appointed, and will enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st of November.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Swann, of Maryland, has summoned the Police Commissioners of Baltimore, to answer the charge preferred against them on Monday next, at Annapolis.

The total number of votes registered in Brooklyn foots up to 38,278. The city vote last year was only 37,200.

The game for the base ball championship, between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and Mutuals of New York, played at Bedford, was won by the former club, by a score of 30 to 26.

The surviving sailors of the ill-fated steamer Evening Star, which foundered at sea on the 3d inst., whereby two hundred and fifty lives were lost, made some statements on Thursday, regarding the unseaworthiness of that vessel. In her unserviceable condition she went to sea with but little more than half a crew.

A Herald Lewenworth, Kansas, special says: The Denver *News* publishes the following extract from a private letter to Capt. Cochran: "We learn that Mr. Weston, editor of the Salt Lake *Union Vedette*, was lost on the mountains on the 9th inst., and severely beaten the night of the 10th inst., and severely beaten and given six bonts to leave the city, and take with him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weston refuses to leave, and denounces Mormonism in the bitterest terms. From the above quotation of correspondence it is plain Mormons must be considered the Gentiles, serious trouble may be looked for."

Judge Barnard, of New York, has fully decreed that Harriet E. Christy is the lawful wife and rightful heiress of E. P. Christy, the negro minstrel.

An interesting breach of promise case was tried Thursday in New York before Judge Davis, in part three of the Supreme Court Circuit. The complainant was Mrs. Elizabeth Richards, a lady of 54, and a gentleman named Robert Roberts, aged 60, both residents of that city. The lady, who claimed $10,000 damages, was married twice before, and has now brought a suit against the gentleman on the ground of being false to his matrimonial engagement. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

A Herald New Orleans special says: The Louisiana Radicals are very much afraid over the discovery, by detectives, of about seven thousand stand of arms and four pieces of artillery, which they claim belong to rebel associations, but which in reality are the property of the Knights of Arabia, who are believed to be fitting out an expedition. Lieut. Hastings, of Secnandoah notoriety, and husband of Belle Boyd, left New York on the evening Star for this point with others, to complete the arrangements for sailing, but as he went down in that ill-fated vessel, it is probable the expedition will be delayed.

A New York *Tribune* Leavenworth special says: Dates from Pueblo, Colorado Territory, of October 8th, say that the Indians are now committing fearful depredations throughout the country, stealing stock, killing men, &c., and have carried away one man's wife and child. Further particulars in regard to the fight at Trinidad says that Colonel Alexander reached the scene just in time to witness the murder of a rancher by the Indians. He engaged them five miles along the Puergarton, killing thirteen, with the loss of one soldier killed and two wounded. They pursued the Indians, but were unable to take them. The Denver *News* publishes the following account of the fight: Saturday evening the Indians made an attack on the soldiers and citizens. The Indians were repulsed with the loss of twelve killed. They were fighting last evening. The result is unknown.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Rio Grande Affair.

Federal Appointments in Ohio

Gen. S. F. Carey's Removal Agitated.

Montgomery Blair and Congress.

Appointments in Regular Army.

Mail Routes Established in the South.

French Claims on Mexico $135,000,000

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

The Rio Grande Affair.

The difficulties on the Rio Grande have already been considered by the Government. General Brown, who received from the Americans under Osbon, the surrender of the gunboat Chinaco, has been superseded, though this action did not originate here. What policy the administration intends to pursue towards the Imperial demand for the gunboat is not known, the matter was most probably officially settled at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Ohio Appointments.

It happens to be agreed for the present that a new postmaster will not be appointed for Cincinnati. The candidates lately here have gone home. The vacant District Attorneyship for Southern Ohio will be filled at an early day, and the selection of General Durbin Ward seems to be conceded. Several Ohio politicians have just arrived here, and their slate includes the removal of Gen. Cary, Collector of the Second Ohio District.

Montgomery Blair Declines.

Montgomery Blair declines the nomination for Congress from the Fifth Maryland District, in favor of the Democratic nominee, Frederick Stone, on the grounds that there is a large majority of Democrats among the President's supporters in that District, and that Stone is the proper man to represent not only the Democrats but conservative Unionists in the District.

Visit to the President.

The two Japanese princes were to-day presented to the President by the Secretary of the British legation. The interview was brief and the Japanese were very much gratified. No speeches were made.

Appointments in Regular Army.

The following appointments of western interest have just been made for the regular army: Frederick Steele, Colonel of Twentieth Infantry; George Stoneman, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry; Jefferson C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry; Benjamin Grierson, Colonel Twenty fifth Infantry; George W. Getty, Colonel Thirty-seventh Infantry; J. H. Logan, of Indiana, to be First Lieutenant Forty-first Infantry.

New Mail Routes.

Bidders for the new mail service not previously disposed of under regular lettings, continue to come in freely, so that from ten to twenty routes are daily let to contractors, the parties being not only willing to give the required bonds, but furnishing abundant evidence of ability and desire to perform their obligations to the department and the public in good faith. Reports from the routes which were put into operation on the first day of the month are entirely satisfactory, reflecting credit upon all who are thus engaged in mail transportation.

Minister Adams.

It is learned from a private letter received here that Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, has taken a short respite from his public duties in a visit to the continent, and Benjamin Moran, Secretary of Legation, is acting *ad interim*.

Revenue Commissioner.

Sufficient inquiry develops the fact that there is no chance whatever for Thomas R. Spooner, of Ohio, becoming Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Rollins. Secretary McCulloch very plainly told the President a short time since that the retention of Assistant Secretary Chandler and Commissioner Rollins was essential to the management of his department at the present time, and that the McCulloch should not heed the political pressure for their removal.

Postal Affairs.

Postmaster General Randall left to-night for Wisconsin to be absent ten days. The Post-office Department is preparing an advertisement for proposals for mail service in the Southern States, the contracts to go into effect on July 1st, 1867, and to remain in force four years from date.

What it Would Cost.

The French claims which it is proposed this Government shall assume in order that Maximilian may clear out of Mexico, amount to one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars, and it is not believed that the administration intends to compromise the Mexican question on any such basis.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Claims of Prisoners.

In conformity with the limitation of claims against the fund now under the charge of the Commissary General of Prisoners, principally money that had been taken from Union prisoners of war and buried, the Chief, for the direction of the Secretary of War, to be on or before October 1, 1868, at which time there will be given by the Commissary General of prisoners. No claims presented after that date will be considered by the Chief, but will be sent down in session in this city, which was convened by special order, dated this day, Department, Adjutant General's Office, October 19, 1866. Such evidence to complete the claims presented before that date shall be subsequently forwarded by letters addressed to claimants or their agents must be forwarded to the commissary General of Prisoners at Washington, D. C., so as to reach that officer on or before November 15th, 1866, to enable the board to complete the report and complete their pro rata award.

GENERAL BAKER AGAIN.

Messrs. Stewart and Riddle, as counsel for General L. E. Baker, have entered a suit against Morgan Smith, Dougherty and others, who received the Government reward for the arrest of the assassination conspirators. The object of this suit is that the parties may come into Court and the equity of their claims to portions of the reward be settled by private employers; therefore, in consequence of this protest, the Treasury Department refused to pass the bills of the Superintendent of Public Printing. In other words, as the private offices refuse to grant the eight hour system, it is not accorded by the government. In consequence of this denial, the printers at the Government Printing Bureau suspended work this afternoon, and will to-morrow hold a meeting to determine their conduct in the premises.

EXTENSION OF PATENT REFUSED.

The Commissioner of patents has decided that the Yale patent upon cast, chilled and malleable iron wheels, and the Ames patent on vaults, dated October 19, 1852, ought not to be extended or renewed for a new term of seven years. This decision is on the ground that the invention and improvements contained in and covered by that patent were the invention and improvements made by Lewis Lillie, of Troy, New York, as the original and first inventor, and not claimed in any way by the reissued to his (Lillie's) patent, dated November 21st, 1865, it being a reissue of a patent granted on his application, dated May 21st, 1861.

EVACUATION OF GUAYAMAS.

The following communication has just been received at the State Department:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, }
GUAYAMAS, September 11, 1866. }

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the evacuation of this port and State of Sonora by the French squadron and land forces will take place on the 20th inst., and have been officially informed of this fact by the Admiral in command. The preparations for emarkation, which have been going on for a few days, and the fact of the withdrawal of these forces, have excited a panic among the pro-imperialists, both native and foreign, and in consequence the steamer which leaves on the 16th for San Francisco and San Francisco, will be crowded beyond her capacity. The French property, the community are

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is uttering nothing derogatory either to the military or civil fame of Lieutenant General SHERMAN to say that the fact that he has been or is about to be called to the War Department, does not tend to dispel the apprehensions which oppress the public mind regarding the immediate future. A correct estimate of his character and qualifications, and of the best way to make them useful, will assign to him a superior. Vigilant to execute, he is at the same time eccentric in his plans and uncertain in his conclusions. There is in his composition just enough of the indescribable quality, or the quality that need not be described to those that know him, to leave it doubtful as to what might not happen with WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN in the WAR Department, receiving orders from ANDREW JOHNSON, bent on carrying out a desperate scheme. That another feeling would take its place, with STANTON, GRANT or THOMAS in the War Department, cannot be disguised. With the air filled with rumors and the public mind grave in view of the uncertainty arising from the presence of a bold, bad man in the Presidential chair, it is proper that things should be called by their right names and acts interpreted in their true light. Admiration for General SHERMAN'S military career should not blind our eyes to his unstable political record, entirely consistent with his mental organization. His civil ideas and his qualities as a statesman were early seen in the terms agreed upon between him and the rebel General JOHNSTON; and they were shocking to every loyal man in the land. It was STANTON who instantly and indignantly rejected them. Although President JOHNSON justified Mr. STANTON, the calling of SHERMAN to the War Department now in STANTON'S place can be viewed in no other light than as an act of grave moment, involving considerations far transcending those ordinarily attending a change in the Cabinet. This view of the case is the one that is impressing itself on the minds of thoughtful men. The Chicago *Republican* has a timely article on the subject. "Notwithstanding the great military reputation of General SHERMAN," it says, "there is no doubt in the minds of reflective men." It is not necessary to question Gen. SHERMAN'S sincerity or patriotism. "But like "most dangerous men," continues the *Republican*, "he is sincere, and the greatest "danger lies in that coarseness of moral "and bluntness of intellectual perception "which enables him actually to believe "that he would be doing good service to "the Union and the Constitution by thrusting the rebel members into Congress, "arresting and imprisoning Republican "leaders, 'hanging WENDELL PHILLIPS' "and CHARLES SUMNER,' and forcing "down the throats of the people at the "point of the bayonet the 'policy' which "they have repudiated at the election in "every Northern State." The *Republican* concludes as follows:

"Gen. Sherman on the war path was a scourge to the South, and no military commander they hate him as they formerly hated ANDREW JOHNson. But Gen. Sherman, as a politician, builds on his foundation to the sentiment. Like Andrew Johnson he despises aboolitionism. He has no statesman like conception of what is proper in reconstructing the Union. His surrender treaty with Johnston shows this. Hence from every point of view, whether we regard his strong points or his weak ones, his military eminence or political deficiencies, his strong hold on the people who fought with him in the army, or his political sympathy with Southern and retrograde ideas, and with the President's revolutionary theories, we regard as a dangerous contingency his elevation where, in the absence of the head of the President, or of the impeachment of the President by Congress, he would wield the military force of the country. Even General Grant would be under his orders. The confidence which the country has in him does not apply to the circumstances in which he would then be placed. In short, his elevation to the position of Secretary of War would be regarded as a menace toward the loyal North, which has so enlarged the President's policy by overwhelming majorities. It would create wide-spread apprehension."

THE PRESIDENT ABROAD.

When Mr. JOHNSON was making his tour through the Western country and a humiliating exhibition of himself, what disturbed most the minds of true American citizens was the prejudicial effect that would be produced wherever his speeches were read abroad. Late arrivals have caused these mortifying apprehensions to be fully realized. But a short time ago, foreign, especially English, journals were found in their praises of Mr. JOHNSON, and of American statesmanship as manifested in him. But the change has been as sudden as complete. The domain of propriety is co-extensive with civilization, and the head of a nation is to be taken as the type of the people. It was because of this that the American people have felt themselves humiliated and awaited comments from abroad. What they are, may be inferred from what has already been given in these columns, from private letters and published correspondence. From a letter dated London the 6th of October, we quote as follows:

The opinion of this community is now so thoroughly formed respecting the true character and abilities of the Magistrate of the United States, that I fear he would never be trusted again, let his after conduct be what it might. Originally presenting himself to the gaze of the world in no very enviable attitude, this people generously accepted the excuses and explanations made in his behalf, when it seemed to show that he had in him the elements of an honest man and good statesman, and for a considerable time no foreign potentate enjoyed a greater degree of popularity. Recent events, however, have thoroughly destroyed the good reputation he had acquired, in spite of his antecedents, and he has sunk, I fear, beyond redemption, in the estimation even of of those who were not disposed to regard him with favor.

The writer of the above adds the following:

One of the most influential writers in the whole English press thinks it well that the Americans should know the sorrow and shame with which their apology for President Johnson's oratory affects public feeling in this country." The apology was due to "uproarious excitement," and would even now be glad to believe that he lived constantly in a state of "chronic agitation," but for the fact that he had frequently shown that "he can speak with a discretion that betokens no want of reticence." The unwelcome truth, he adds, can no longer be concealed, and he thus closes his powerful article: "What a confession and spectacle is this for such a country to present to the world!—the representative of the power and civilization of the United States; their Executive, the successor of so many historic names, *hiccupping bragadocios and bigotry* before the people of the town and cities!" The writer disinterestingly adds, as creditable to the nation, that the fact that his conduct has apparently ruined his party, proves how much the thoughtful in America are ashamed of such a sight.

MYSTERIOUS.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Gazette*, has the following profoundly mysterious paragraph in its last letter:

"Another lively sensation has been created in American circles in Paris by the recall of the present Minister of the United States, and the substitution of General DIX in his place. A great deal is being said on the occasion, which I forbear to repeat, or further notice, because the greater portion of the remarks I hear made are of a social rather than political character, and I cannot be mentioned without involving painful personalities. One thing, however, I may venture to say, because it is simply the repetition of an acknowledged and generally admitted fact, and that is, that so much misunderstanding and unpleasantness had arisen in this matter, that the presence of all things was no longer tenable or bearable. Some change had apparently become necessary, both for the dignity of American social relations in Paris, and also, and consequently, for the advantageous transaction of public business. And in this point of view, therefore, the step taken by the home authorities was probably the only possible and judicious one under the circumstances."

Could not the writer have given some clue to what he meant when he spoke of "some change becoming necessary, both for the dignity of American social relations in Paris," and for the "advantageous transaction of public business?" If this means anything it is a grave insinuation against Minister BIGELOW and his family.

THE presence of General BUTLER in the West, and the freedom with which he and some of his friends have spoken in derogation of certain passages in the conduct of the war, have called forth from several Western journals criticisms on his own conduct. Among them is the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, a very influential German paper, conducted by the able and eloquent Mr. HASSAUREK. In an article of October 17th, that paper takes up the exchange of prisoners with the view of fastening on General BUTLER the responsibility of this wretched business. It is unnecessary to express an opinion in regard to this discussion, and we refer to it simply to say that until the great questions relating to the vital Interests of the country are disposed of, it will be the height of folly for the Union party to embroil itself in this or any similar controversy. Principles, not men, is suggestive not only of policy but duty.

USURPATION.

If Governor HUMPHREYS of Mississippi is to be believed, President JOHNSON has not only neglected to execute the Civil Rights Law, but has advised the nullification of it, and promised protection in so doing in the State named. The following is an extract from the Governor's late message:

"The Civil Rights bill passed by Congress at its recent session conflicts directly with many of our State laws passed in pursuance to the amendment of the State Constitution, emancipating all the slaves in the State, and requiring the Legislature to guard them and the State from the evils that may arise from their sudden change, and has also been a fruitful source of disturbance, Immediately after your adjournment in December, 1865, I appointed Hon. Wm. Yerger, of Hinds county, and Hon. J. M. Ackers, of Monroe county, Commissioners, to visit Washington city and lay these laws before the President, and to request him to indicate which of them the military authorities in the State would be allowed to nullify. The President, in his reply, gave them full assurance that none of them should be nullified except by the civil courts of the land."

In other words, Mr. JOHNSON'S assurance was that the State Laws were to be enforced, notwithstanding they conflicted with the Civil Rights Bill passed by Congress. These State Laws are of the most odious description. They are, in fact, the Slave Code re-enacted. It was to secure a certain portion of the citizens of the State against the injustice and oppression of these laws that the Civil Rights Bill was passed. We quote again from Governor HUMPHREYS'S message: "*While the Civil Rights Bill cannot be received as a rule for your guidance*, the interests of the white race will be subserved by the relaxation of the rigidity of our laws, which, in order to guard society against threatening evils, was rendered necessary."

The laws of Congress, till they are repealed or declared unconstitutional, have hitherto been "received as a rule" for the "guidance" of every functionary and citizen. But, instructed by the President, this Governor of Mississippi has deliberately set aside an important law of Congress, and substituted therefor others framed by the State for opposite ends. The instructions by JOHNSON to HUMPHREYS, it seems, were given in December last, when he has been preaching obedience to the Constitution and the laws, the President has all the time been engaged in nullifying both. However dissatisfied to him was the Civil Rights law, Mr. JOHNSON had no other course to pursue but to execute it. He could cause its constitutionality to be tested, but he could not nullify it, without rendering himself liable to impeachment. And this, if Governor HUMPHREYS has correctly stated the case, he has done.

It will be the duty of Congress to know more of these instructions, and if it shall be found that the President has been guilty of nullification it will be its duty to deal with him under the Constitution and laws of the land.

It must be confessed this is an unpleasant disclosure. It adds to the cumulative evidence going to strengthen suspicion that Mr. JOHNSON is prosecuting a desperate purpose. Having set aside a law of Congress, an attempt to set aside Congress itself would naturally be the next step in the desperate game this maddened President is playing.

SOLVING THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The news from Washington is that the Mexican problem is about to have a solution in a Treaty or Treaties, wherein it is agreed that MAXIMILIAN and the French troops will leave Mexico this year; that the United States will assume the protectorate of the country and the French claims, in consideration of which Lower California and other territories are conceded to the United States. This agreement is alleged to have been made with the MAXIMILIAN government.

This may be a very good and it may be a very bad arrangement for the United States. One item rather important in determining the character of the bargain is omitted; and that is the amount of the French claims. Lower California is doubtless a very valuable piece of land, the possession of which, on many accounts, is extremely desirable—though it is probable we might get possession without it—but valuable as it is there may be such a thing as paying too much for it.

As to the protectorate business, it may prove an elephant, or a prize. Protectorates usually precede absorption, or some sort of ownership—an arrangement not necessarily advantageous to either party. We can readily understand, however, that Mexico, once fairly under the direction and tutelage of the United States, would speedily become a great and stable country, capable at no distant day of taking care of herself and paying back all that it had cost to bring her through the nursing period. A protectorship seemingly is the only thing that can save Mexico, and in some her future development. In general terms, this country would probably regard a treaty having this for its object with favor. If the French can see in it enough to satisfy its pride or pocket, we certainly should be satisfied. It would be a square back out, and confession of failure on her part, and no doubt prove to be the last attempt for a very long time to upset the MONROE doctrine.

—When more is known of the arrangement we can tell better what are its advantages and disadvantages.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

This is one of the Districts that the Johnson Democracy confidently expected to carry at the late election. It was a Democratic District in 1862, when Gen. COFFROTH was elected, but in 1864 returned Gen. KOONTZ, the Union candidate, by a small majority, although he was kept out of his seat by Mr. COFFROTH nearly the whole of the first session of the present Congress. The Democracy tried a new man this time, J. MCDOWELL SHARPE, of Franklin, and thought to elect him without any trouble, but in this they were greatly mistaken, as Gen. KOONTZ has been returned by an increased majority. As an evidence of the indorsement of the action of Congress, both in its reconstruction policy and in awarding to General KOONTZ his seat after a lengthy contest, we give the official vote:

	Koontz.	Sharpe.	K's maj.	S's maj.
Adams.....				253
Franklin....	4,278	4,162	116	
Fulton.....	756	1,073		317
Bedford....	2,703	2,870		277
Somerset..	3,079	1,745	1,334	
			1,450	847
			847	
Koontz's majority.....			603	

DUTCH GAP CANAL.—While Gen. BUTLER was digging Dutch Gap Canal, it was contended that even though it might fail of accomplishing the military objects he had in view, it would prove a great benefit to the navigation and commerce of the James river by shortening and improving the route to Richmond. And so it has turned out. A Fortress Monroe letter records the arrival there of the steamer *Col. Rucker*, drawing seven feet of water, from Richmond direct, via Dutch Gap Canal.

SOME of the fire-eating papers in the South—among them the Richmond *Enquirer*—are rasping themselves into astate of absolute agony over the new conjuration that Congress, after the South has ratified the Amendment, will impose further conditions. Just now this is the principal argument against ratifying. We suggest that the South prove its correctness by accepting the Amendment. This done a great deal of bluster will be saved.

HOW IT IS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. A. C. Bigelow of Hubbardston, Mass., a teacher of freedmen, who had just arrived at Aiken, S. C., and begun his labors, was driven away by a vigilance committee, who visited him in the middle of the night, and compelled him to sign a paper that he would leave the county, and accordingly left in the early train next day. In regard to the condition of that region of South Carolina, it is alleged that the Northern civilian like Mr. Bigelow should go away from a line of communication or a station of troops, his life would not be worth a straw.

THE Narragansett tribe of Indians now number 58 males and 75 females, in all 133. They own in all about 3,000 acres of land in the center of the town of Charlestown, R. I. Part of the land is held by individual members of the tribe, and these grants are made in a singular manner. The council go with the grantee upon the lot proposed to be granted. After the lot is marked out and bounded, the council cut a sod, and place it upon the bare head of the grantee, and then while he is upon the land and under the sod, they administer to him a solemn oath of allegiance to the tribal authority.

PLENTY OF SARDINES.—The French sardine fishery has been more successful for the last ten years. At Douarnenez and Concarneau, the principal centres of this species of industry, eight hundred and eighty-four boats caught upwards of one hundred and ten millions of sardines in the month of July alone, the sale producing 700,658 francs. At the end of the month one thousand sardines could be bought for two francs only.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A singular conscience money case has occurred in the Pension Office. Captain John McKee, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, now residing at Hamilton, Ohio, was wounded by a ball, which struck the seventh rib, passed through the lungs and emerged near the spinal column. He was awarded full pension, but has returned half the amount received for the past year, on the ground that his health is so improved that he is not entitled to pension for that degree of disability.

The cable telegram of Tuesday, quoting 5-20 bonds at 65¼, it is said, should read ex coupon, which, if correct, would show an advance in the bonds, instead of a serious decline, which was at first supposed.

It is understood that Secretary Seward has expressed his opinion that England means to pay the Alabama claims. This change of opinion is doubtless based on the information which he received by the last steamer.

The population of Chicago, according to a report to be presented to the next meeting of the Common Council, is 206,415 souls.

The Bishop elect in Louisiana is to be consecrated in Christ's Church, New Orleans, on the 7th of November. Bishops Hopkins, Wilmer, Green, Elliott and Quintard are to be present.

Strauss, the celebrated musician, has paid $200,000 for the right of giving monster concerts at the Elysian Fields, Paris, during the Exposition. He offered Verdi $20,000 and Rossini $40,000 to direct the concerts, but the great composers indignantly rejected his offers.

Advices received from Paris represent that an international club is to be established in connection with the Paris Exposition, intended as a place of meeting for all exhibitors, who will be able to compare, under the influence of immediate impression, all the products of the civilized world and their commercial matters, it being essential that the manufacturers themselves be brought together, in order to facilitate the realization of that great unity, the foundation of which has been laid by the recent commercial treaty.

The Thing Explained.

The Richmond *Enquirer* sees one "insignificant "circumstance in the late elections. It is, that in the cities of the North the Democratic vote has increased. The comments of the *Enquirer* are so positively rich that we print them. Here they are: There is an explanation for this. With all their boasts of learning and intelligence, there is not a more ignorant people to be found in Christendom, on subjects outside of their daily avocations, than the multitude of ten and twenty and fifty acre farmers that cover the face of the earth in the Northern States. The extreme destitution of general information of this class, became well understood by our citizens in their intercourse with the federal soldiers in the late war. Their conception of intelligence is, the ability to read and write,—spelling is at will.

In point of general knowledge, and liberality of ideas, there is no comparison between the Southern people and the classes of the North to which we refer. Their farms are too small to yield them profits for travel on. They see nothing and hear nothing and know nothing outside of their own narrow horizon, except what their single Weekly newspaper, tells them; and that paper is probably the *Tribune* or a Radical religious paper. It is almost impossible to reach this multitude, as to reach the dead. Greeley rules them at will, and rules them as Sarah ruled the swine, and ran them into the sea.

The men in the cities, on the contrary, are accessible to wholesome influences. They see the papers on all sides. They hear speakers of all parties. Truth, like the fashions, has in short its first triumphs in the cities, and then spreads outward. Amid the ignorance and prejudice of the Northern interior it must needs move very slowly.

A Wail for a Rebel General.

Ex-Confederate General Early turns up in Toronto, Canada, whence he has addressed a letter published in the Winchester (Va.) *Times*, of which the following is an extract:

God knows how well I love my native State and all her unfortunate sisters of the South, and how cheerfully my life was risked and would now be yielded in their defense; but, to all of us, there are some spots peculiarly sacred. With me, the charming trees in the place where I was born and where now reposes the remains of my father, mother and Mr. Wingfield, the plains around which were watered by the blood of so many of my brave comrades, and the hills and valleys of our county, we point the graves of the fallen.

It is sad, and indeed to be an exile from my country, and still sadder to mourn the loss of the most just and sacred cause for which man ever fought; but Heaven knows I made no effort in knowing that the struggle which developed so much heroism on the part of our soldiers, and so much virtue in our women, was not a success in vain; and wherever I may wander I will bear with me the profound conviction, derived from the knowledge that my countrywomen, who were so faithful and devoted during all the trials and tribulations of our eventful history for independence, now that it has gone against us, remain true to the memories of the dead. Flowers and honors and other appropriate monuments and testimonials to commemorate the names of those who fought for the lost cause, and knowing that the struggle which developed so much heroism on the part of our soldiers, and so much virtue in our women, was not a success in vain; and wherever I may wander I will bear with me the profound conviction, derived from the knowledge that my countrywomen, who were so faithful and devoted during all the trials and tribulations of our eventful history for independence, now that it has gone against us, remain true to the memories of the dead. Flowers and honors and other appropriate monuments and testimonials to commemorate the names of those who fought for the lost cause, and who fell in the struggle, will be found in every land, and much of the road bed is graded ready for the ties.

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Insurrection in Palermo.

The insurrection in Palermo was a dreadful affair. The insurgents numbered 30,000, and comprised priests, monks, nuns, old and young men, boys, women of all classes, poor as well as rich, bourgeois as well as aristocrats. The National Guards behaved in a cowardly manner, and for six days the saturnalia of rapine, pillage, burning and slaughter continued. Old and young were butchered in the streets, no mercy being shown to whoever could not speak the Sicilian dialect. There is no doubt that more than eighty convents of monks and nuns. Several of these convents, turned by the insurgents into veritable fortresses, with the voluntary co-operation of their holy inmates, had to be taken by the troops at the point of the bayonet. The ranks of all orders, and a large number of priests, distinguished themselves by the fervor with which they took part in fomenting the riots. This is not all. Many of these convents being connected with the sewers, which run underground from passage, as soon as it was found impossible to hold the convent any longer against the troops, the monks, one month after the insurgents reoccupied it, the next convent, more numerous than ever, and armed to the teeth, successfully several times, but at last it was invested on all sides, and the troops obliged to take possession of, and the authors of the perfidious conduct implicitly were treated with summary justice.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN ON WHISKY.—George Francis Train withdraws from the canvass as a candidate for Territorial delegate to Congress from Nebraska, for reasons which are thus set forth:

I am told to-day that money is wanted for carriages to bring up the voters, and for seafaring men to go on board ships and grapevine. Any spare money I may have I prefer to devote to extending and increasing the circulation of the notes debases the franchise and demoralizes the people. I have lectured too often for temperance to be willing to see whisky used for the purchase of votes. No wife, no little children can be happy with a drunken husband or father on election day on my account. Whisky is the curse of our time. It is the ruin of our country. It has sent old and old men into the grave. Rich and poor, high and low, alike, are being destroyed under its blighting influence. Before the war I was a distiller, and more Christian churches, more universities, and more colleges I never knew the pain will be less patronised, and the world the better for it.

THE QUEBEC FIRE.—The Montreal *Gazette* comments on the late fire in Quebec at some length, the following being a sample: It may, however, be mentioned, in the first two elements of so dreadful a calamity, to turn towards the sufferers with words of reproach; but it is due to the cause of humanity to remind us of them and to ourselves to say that the people of Quebec have themselves alone to thank for this misfortune. Fire in simple form, over and over again of the danger which threatened them, the fearful risk they have been running. Their supply of water has not for years past been so good as it should have been, and the system of utilizing it for fire has been in a condition than nonsystem at all. Since January last parties have been in treaty with them urging the proceeding of their Fire Brigade and the method of working it. The Insurance Companies have threatened to remove their offices unless a reform was effected.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* says: We regret to learn that two of our best citizens have fallen victims to the cholera—Thomas Alfrey and John Price, both of Jefferson township. Mr. Alfrey, some ten days ago, having been at Pittsburgh, was taken suddenly ill on the boat, on his way home, died in a very short time after his arrival at home. It was not known, certainly, till after his death, that he died with the cholera. Mr. Price, his near neighbor, assisted in laying out his corpse, and took the disease, and died in the course of a day or two.

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

One package of which to 25 gallons of cider will keep one barrel of Cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by McCLARIN & MCKENNAN, Druggists, 55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. oct

GEORGE MUIR,
OF
ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,
PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,
SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE
REV. E. A. WILSON'S
Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumptive that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me (as per above address), and I will give them all the particulars of this extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
NO. 81 MARKET STREET.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $3 30.
jel4

RELIGIOUS.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Public Religious Services will be held in the new ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and preaching by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY D. MOORE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. oct20

FIRST METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, FIFTH ST.—Subject of sermon at 10:30 A. M. Tomorrow, "Having Authority," and at 7 P. M. "Why the Savior Cursed the Fig Tree." Free seats.

STOLEN—FROM THE STABLE of the subscribers, Seventh street, near Liberty, A DARK BAY HORSE. Nine years old, sixteen hands high, with short tail.

$25 will be paid for the recovery of the Horse and the arrest of the thief. oct17 s

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS SALESMEN.

Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address,

W. D. BAKER,
98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Ravenna *Democrat* tells of a rather singular occurrence that has just transpired in Nelson. At the February term of the Court of Common Pleas, Eli Hartman and wife were divorced, and upon the 24th ult. were reunited in the holy bonds of wedlock. It is to be hoped their future walk in life will be peaceful and harmonious.

The Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of Ohio will be in Youngstown in a short time to install the Youngstown Chapter, No. 95, of the order. After the installation ceremonies there will be a supper and ball, which will be attended by Masons and their friends. The occasion will be one of much interest.

Six large gangs of men are at work, at different points, on the railroad between Youngstown and Lowell, and much of the road bed is graded ready for the ties.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK—NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Savings Bank for the election of Trustees will be held at the Office, 62 Fourth street,

On Tuesday, November 6th, 1866,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order of

A. A. CARRIER,
oct20-td Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE BASSETT, ALFRED M. PEARSON and ALEX. W. MORROW, in the Tin Roofing line in this City, was dissolved on the 17th of October, 1866, by the retirement of ALFRED M. PEARSON. The business will be continued under the name and style of BASSETT & MORROW.

GEORGE BASSETT,
ALEX. W. MORROW.
oct20-tw

COPYIST—

PERSONS DESIRING TO HAVE

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.,

COPIED NEATLY CHEAPLY and ACCURATELY, may address

S. L. G., Lock Box 71, PITTSBURGH, P. O.
oct20-tw

J. B. BEGGS & CO.'S

New House-Furnishing Establishment,

Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Britannia Ware, Japan, Tin, Wooden, Willow and Rattan Ware, Brushes, Lamps, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c.,

NO. 124 FEDERAL STREET,
Between Diamond and Water sts.,
Allegheny City.
oct20-THS-tw

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

(Successors to John Murdoch, Jr.,)

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,

Pittsburgh, Pa., solicit attention to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Grapevines and Greenhouse Plants.

A LETTER FROM MR. RAYMOND—His Opinion of Beecher—Edmund Burke—Lord Brougham—NEW PUBLICATIONS—How to do Everything—Rural Economy—Agriculture—Domestic Medicine—Diseases of Animals—Bibliotheca Americana—Bibliotheca Americana—Bibliotheca Americana

The Daily Commercial

AUTUMNAL.

Thus far, during the month of October, the weather has been extremely propitious, not only for the health of our city, but also for the work of the farmers. The temperature has not been oppressively hot, nor has there been sudden change. The nights have been mostly clear and pleasant, the atmosphere pure and bracing; and it feelings are any guide, abounding plentifully in that exhilarating and subtle agent called ozone. Autumn is wandering on down the descending path, and soon will the season's stately robes rustle the fallen leaves and flutter in the sullen blasts of November. Imbued as they must be with a soul-deep appreciation of the ethereal beauty and tranquility of "the soft, shadowy days," our readers will thank us for grouping these delicate pen pictures:

SUMMER DYING.

On the scarlet mountains yonder,
Sunbeams lies down to die,
She gathers her robes of splendor
Around her regalty—
Her tender, purple mosses
Pillow her royal head;
Her myrtle, gentle grasses
Are sweeping about her bed.

It failed the precious promise
Of her beauty's golden reign;
It came the hue the longing,
The lingering sigh to gain,
She was cried in her splendor,
So mocked us in its reign,
And her cheek's coral flower
Above our kind slain.

"Tis not the hand that crowns us,
The hand behind the throne,
'Tis the hand that rips and wrongs us,
That weeds these carnes,
Still, O, beautiful Summer,
We claim thy beauty back,
Then did we rob us, yet we love thee—
Discrowned, we hail thee queen.

All passions of fervor faded,
With eyes at last serene
Turned toward thy conqueror, Autumn,
Then art dying O, our queen
All that thou gazed to us
In this morning's crimson glow,
All thou hast taken from us,
Only our God can know.

OCTOBER.

Solemn yet beautiful to view
Month of my heart, thou dawnest here,
With sad and faded leaves in straw
Pale summer's melancholy hair;
The moaning of thy words I hear,
As the red sunset dies also,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Gleaming every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice;
It tells in my soul of change,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to my gaze!
Oh, visions bright—oh, blessed hours,
Where are their living raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow.

I look to nature, and behold
My life's dim sadness rustling round
In hues of crimson and of gold—
The year's dead form for ground;
And, sighing with the winds, I feel,
While their low dirge is chanted by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightsome moments shone,
They came in fragrance from the west;
They bore the wood lark's melting tone,
They stirred the mine rake's glassy breast;
Through summer toiling in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now, they beat
Boisterous, o'er mountain, glen and glade.

How like those transports of the breast
When life is fresh and joy is new!
Soft as the baby on's downy nest,
And transient as the dew!
They air the leaves in that bright wreath
Which Hope about her forehead twines,
Till Grief's fair sighs around it breathe,
Then pleasure's lip in smile resigns.

Alas! for Time and Death and Care,
What gloom about our way they fling!
Like clouds in autumn's sooty air,
The burial pageant of the spring.
The dreams that o'er our youthful eye
At last like withered leaves appear,
And seep in darkness side by side.

AUTUMN SUNSHINE.

Mild as the glances of angel eyes,
Soft as the kisses of first love joys,
Down through the haze of the Autumn skies
Comes the glad sunshine from the realms above.

Beautiful pictures it scatters now,
Touched with the glowing hues of old,
Painting the valley and mountain's brow
With purple and opal and red and gold.

A whisper of beauty the spirit fills,
Tales of a land that fadeth never,
Sunshine that gildeth the mountain hills,
Over the bank of the shadow river.

Bountiful rest for the weary soul,
Earth hath no beauty to win its thrall!
Anthems of gladness forever roll
Over the sunny crystal plains of hills.

Down steeps of the life's western hill,
Beautiful sunshine of hope and faith,
Every shadow and hope dispel,
Lift my spirit from wrath of night.

Soft as the beams of the Autumn sun,
Sweet as the death of the Summer's flowers,
Gather my joys into one,
Take my soul to those fadeless bowers.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
A season with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of spring—
As few with a beauty and wonder
Than aught which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then pours on the longing landscape
And manifests the far spreading
To him that hath eyes to see.
The sun from his direct pillowed chamber,
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that life is forever,
The flowers have not passed away.

There's a sluminous mist on the mountains,
A light quiver lies in the air,
As if angels, whilst in awe ward soaring,
Had left their orbit palms floating there.
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a living token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above.

These days, so serene and so charming,
So sadly a dreamy quietude,
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night:
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too, quickly they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year—
Thou darling, whom nature enriches
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like thee west hand of nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of autumn
Dost thou a last brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more,
Thy loveliness thrills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best;
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heaven to rest.

That is a season enjoyed, we believe, by all. The sportsman looks forward to splendid shooting, rambling ruralists to delightful nooks in wood and dell, and the school boy is sure to look forward with pleasure to the days,

When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,
Though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light
The waters of the rill.

CRIME IN PARIS.

The great event in Paris is the verdict returned by the jury in the case of the cashier of the Sous Comptoir d'Escompte, whose embezzlements to the tune of some three millions or so have struck all with wonder—first at the indolence of the directors of the company who could thus for years remain in ignorance of the manner in which the accounts were balanced, and then at the stupidity betrayed by that portion of the community who had invested their money in so ill-grounded an affair. The matter itself is of the ordinary routine of embezzlement cases. A cashier having command of the strong box belonging to the company, and having lived a laborious, simple, home-bred life, begins to ponder, in his old age, why-he, too, should not be rich, like the shareholders who could deposit such immensely large sums of money in the Sous Comptoir d'Escompte, and never betray the smallest anxiety as to their destination, to question by evidence as to the justice of the sentence which compels him to measure out with the strictest parsimony the expenditure of each day, while these same shareholders must be perfectly indifferent to the disposal of their money. While he was in this frame of mind he meets with a delegate of the Evil One, in the shape of Dupray de la Mahérie, a much younger man than himself, who persuades him that it could be a crying sin to allow such a vast mount of funds of which he has the custody to lie idle, while there are so many rilliant and lucrative affairs actually going a-begging for want of a little capital to arry them out; that nothing would be easier han to replace the funds borrowed from the on safe of the company, when the vast rofits to be made by timely investments ould come to hand; in short, the poor erthome's horror and honesty, which had ithstood the storms and hurricanes of a ng life exposed to temptation, fell at once efore the specious reasoning thus presented to him by Dupray de la Maherie. Of a far fferent stamp was the latter—a true child Paris—a man of eight and thirty, who, aving sipped at every fountain of pleaure, has grown gradually more feverish stead of having his thirst gratified, and erefore yearns to take a long and copious draught, even should it be the most deadly ison he found at the bottom of the cup—e of those frantic speculators to be found where save in Paris, who enter into e wildest combinations with everything, with everybody, at l times and seasons, halting in e midst of a frenzied chase after one will-o'-the-wisp to plunge knee deep through nd and mire in pursuit of another. He s pretensions to gentility, abhors commerce, confesses he is unfit for trade, and en before the jury lays all the blame of is insane expenses upon his utter incapacity of judging of the value of money. any and various have been his speculations. He reckons upon his Dictionary and on his Road to the Cross, which he declares to be patronized by his Holiness the pe, and by Monseigneur Dupanloux; t most of all does he reckon upon the fince de Crouy Chanel, who has promised share the annual income of eleven millions, belonging to the Dukedom of Mons, for which he is pleading to the Guardian of Duke Francis, the present incumnt, and of course, reckoned upon a orable issue to the process as a natural nsequence of his having commenced it cording to the usual self-hugging proity of all speculators. This income will divide with Berthome and Dupray, d until the funds be procured by those o allies. And of course Berthome, who a Red Republican, is dazzled by familiar ocourse with a prince, and finds money the million in the iron safe belonging the company. The Prince writes the st tender epistles to Berthome, whose al melts with gratitude at so much conession on the part of the lineal descendant of the great Attila, King of the ns, and the rightful heir to the marquiate of Este and the Dukedom of Modena, d funds to any amount are forthcoming r the receipt of every one of his ghness's epistles. And in distributing these fabulous sums to his two friends, Berthome reserves not the smallest intelligence or benefit for himself. He goes on piddling with the same assiduity at his desk, rising early, living a frugal life, and remaining the last of all at the office—in short, working double now that he has this terrible deficit to cover and account for. After a night of anguish comes the day of terror, until through misery and remorse his hair is blanched, and his hand shakes as if with a palsy. By a strange and inaccountable sentiment of justice he puts down with the most scrupulous care every penny of which he robs the company, making single and double entry of the same, lest in case of his death any innocent person might be suspected of the robbery. And this system goes on for a length of time, and might have gone on *ad infinitum* had not a director suddenly addressed a question to the cashier one fine morning, and the cashier, startled from the fit of abstraction in which he was plunged, hesitated, trembled and turned pale at the abruptness of the question, not at its import, for it was of the most simple kind and no way bore upon the deficit in the accounts. But conscience, which makes cowards of us all, made a most abject and pitiful one of Berthome, and without being summoned, or taxed, or examined in any way, he suddenly burst out with a full confession of his guilt, fetching the books to corroborate the evidence against himself, and owning to the last fraction all the peculations of which he had been guilty. The director to whose lot it had fallen to listen to this strange avowal could scarcely believe his ears. What, Berthome, who had been regarded as the very pink and essence of honesty and self-denial, whose salary had been lately doubled by unanimous vote of the committee in token of the long services and undeviating probity! The thing was deemed an impossible that the confession was regarded as an aberration of mind caused probably by a rush of blood to the head, and Berthome was finally advised to go home and take a foot bath, while a clerk would take his place at the desk. But the impression was of short duration. Damning proofs of dishonesty were soon made apparent, and an order for the arrest of Berthome and his accomplices, Dupray de la Matherie and the Prince de Crouy Chanel, was made out on the instant. But two of the criminals stood at the bar, for the Prince, wiser and more lucky than his companions, had departed some little time before for Modena, whence his letters announce the certainty of success in establishment of his claims even when the lawyers of that place had decided their incompetency to judge the case. No contrast could be greater than that afforded by the two criminals, as they stood side by side at the bar. Berthome, old man, broken by shame and despair rather than old age; Dupray, looking younger than his years, dressed in the height of fashion, and twirling his moustache with a jaunty air. Berthome, being past the age to undergo the sentence of hard labor for life, was condemned to imprisonment, and that for a fine of 100 francs; while Dupray has seven years at the Bagne and the same amount of fine while together the pair are sentenced to the payment of 200,000 francs to the company. The affair has caused a tremendous sensation on the Bourse and in financial circles. The loss will fall upon the railway companies, with whom the Sous Comptoir D'Escompte chiefly lay. The absence of all notice of the participation of Prince Crouy Chanel in the crime, by omitting his name in the verdict, although it had been mentioned in the *mise en accusation*, has given rise to much comment. The Prince is proved by the evidence as holding a pension from the Government. It has long been imagined that he has been held in a sort of *terrorem* over Austria by the Emperor, who anticipated the moment when his pretensions to the crown of Hungary might be made issue of, he has been equally lucky, therefore, for both parties that the Prince should have been absent at the right time for his examination on the trial might have led to awkward revelations. Altogether the affair is a disastrous one, and tends to bring down credit to the lowest ebb. The effect is already visible in the diminished value of the commissions held by the official *agents de change*. Four months ago the office was paid for at the rate of two millions of francs with a douceur to the negotiator of the transfer of 200,000f. At the present moment the same may be obtained for 1,200,000f., and the douceur waived entirely.—*Boston Post.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Renews the Hair.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Restores Gray Hair to the original color.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents the hair from falling off.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Makes the hair soft and glossy.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Does not stain the skin.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public.
For sale by all Druggists. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
sel-xw sat&w Proprietors.

SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume. Is found on all toilettes, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest Extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Choicer Perfume, try it and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! None but the wealthy can afford Sweet Opoponax.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

LADY'S BOOK.—The November number of the popular and fashionable Godey's Lady's Book has come to hand, and keeps up the reputation of its predecessors for excellence. Pittock, as usual, has an abundant supply.

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Bishop Vail, of Kansas, will preach at St. James Church, corner Penn and Mechanic streets, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Smith will preach at the same place in the afternoon at three o'clock.

LECTURE IN SHARON.—Rev. Col. Clarke, of Allegheny, will deliver a lecture upon "Work and Wages," at the United Presbyterian church, Sharon, on Monday evening next, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purchase of a bell for the church.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CENTENARY COMMITTEE.—Are issuing circulars and cards to their denomination, with the prospect of a large centenary contribution to educational and church extension purposes. It is believed that they will raise as much money in proportion to their numbers as their Methodist Episcopal brethren, during the year.

SECOND METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY.—This congregation have been worshiping for some time in a temporary building on their lot, Rebecca street, but now propose to begin the erection of a permanent church edifice. They hope to have the basement ready for service before the beginning of the new year, and to complete the enterprise as rapidly as possible. Rev. S. F. Crowther, the pastor, has been very successful in his work.

CLARKE'S SCHOOL VISITOR, edited by Rev Alexander Clarke, of this city, published by J. W. Danghaday, 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has now a circulation of 30,000 copies to regular mail subscribers. With the January number, the *Visitor* will be enlarged to thirty-two pages, monthly, and appear in entire new dress, equal to any juvenile magazine ever issued. A corps of new contributors have been engaged, in addition to its present writers, among whom are Alice and Phebe Carey, Virginia F. Townsend, Rev. John Todd, D. D., Lucia Clark, Rev. W. B. Watkins, Rev. William Pittinger, Philip Phillips, and others. The publisher intends to spare no expense to make the *Visitor* in every respect equal to the best juvenile periodicals before the public. Mr. Clarke will continue to edit the *Visitor* as from the beginning, ten years ago. The engravings and music alone will be worth more than the subscription price, \$1 25 a year. Send for a specimen.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

FRIDAY, October 19, 1866.—Court met at 8½ A. M. Present—Chief Justice Woodward and Judges Thompson, Strong and Read.

J. S. Scott Ferguson, Esq., on motion of Robt. Woods, Esq., and Noah W. Shafer, Esq., on motion of J. W. F. White, Esq., were admitted and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court.

The Allegheny county list was resumed.

Brown vs. Finney. Argued by Benjamin and Woods for plaintiff in error, and by Acheson contra.

O'Conner vs. Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company; C. P. Argued by A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error, and by Hopkins contra.

Barnhill vs. Haigh; C. P. Argued by A. M. Brown, for plaintiff in error, and by Barton contra.

Lance vs. Gilmor; C.P. Submitted. Woods for plaintiff in error, and Collier, contra.

Featherston vs. Hemphenhelder. D. C. Argued by Mellon for plaintiff in error, and by A. M. Brown, contra.

Corbett vs. Lewis et al; D. C. Argued by Jenks and Lucas for plaintiff in error, and by Barton, contra.

Mundorff vs. Dorland & Finkbine; D. C. Argued by Lucas for plaintiff in error, and by J. W. F. White, contra.

Kerr vs. Kerr's Executors; C. P. Argued by Lucas for plaintiff in error, and by Smith, contra.

Court then adjourned.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Judges Mellon and Brown on the bench. The following business was transacted:

Joseph Fritch was tried on an indictment for selling liquor without license. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, ordering the county to pay the costs.

Mrs. Margaret Neal was placed upon trial on an indictment for malicious mischief. It appears that the defendant occupied a dwelling house on Second street, owned by Mrs. Abigail O'Neil. The defendant moved out on the 11th of September last, and the prosecutrix alleges that before leaving she tore the paper from the walls, and broke some thirteen panes of glass. The jury, however, returned a verdict of not guilty, but ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

Martin Schnabel was indicted for maintaining a nuisance, by erecting an "iron clad" building. In consequence of the decision of the Court in a similar case during the week, the prosecution was abandoned in cases remaining on the docket. The jury, therefore, rendered a verdict not guilty, and directed the prosecutors, the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, to pay the costs of prosecution.

Court adjourned until this morning, when the usual Saturday's business will be transacted. Jury trials will be resumed on Monday.

Allegheny Councils—Special Meeting.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Friday evening, October 19th.

In Select, present: Messrs. Drum, Hackenstein, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. R. Smith, C. C. Smith, Wm. Smith, Thomas and President McIlvaine.

The chairman announced that the special session had been called at the instance of the Common Council, to take action in regard to the grade of North Canal street, about which there was some misunderstanding.

Mr. Patterson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the grade of North Canal street, between East Ohio and Sycamore street, be fixed at twelve inches below the curbed line.

Mr. Irwin presented a petition from the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, asking that they be relieved by the city from the several conditions requiring them to pay a certain annual license tax per car, per annum, keep the streets in repair, pay a tax on their dividends, etc., and in lieu of these several conditions to agree to pay a certain fixed sum per annum, for the privilege of using the streets of the city.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Street Railways.

Mr. Thomas presented the report of the Committee on Police, when the resolution of Ostertag, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Markets was presented and laid over.

The resolution to demand the Grant Fire company was then taken up unfinished business, and on being read aloud, the resolution was adopted at the last regular meeting of Select Council, but Common Council non concurred and reported a special Committee to ascertain the cause which led to this action.

A motion was made to concur with the action of the Common Council, when a long and animated discussion ensued, in which nearly all the members took part. It was shown that the committee on Fire Engines had already disbanded the company, and was about reorganizing Fr. Some of the members, in the discussion, were remarks in regard to the conduct of the company, at the previous meeting, reflected the charges, alleging that they had been misinformed. Other gentlemen censured the committee for their hasty action in disbanding the company.

Mr. Thomas, who offered the original resolution to disband the company, read a provision from the City Code, from which it appears that the Committee on Engines have full authority over all the fire apparatus in the city, and has also full power to appoint or discharge all officers and employees for the management of the several engines. He stated that if he had known these facts he would have offered the resolution.

The motion to concur in the action of Common Council, in referring to a Special Committee, was then agreed to.

Mr. Drum then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property, in connection with the City Solicitor, be instructed to take such steps as will secure the return of the two lots purchased by the city for the General Grant Fire Company, and that they report to Councils whether, in their opinion, any further action should be taken by Councils regarding the conduct of Mr. C. C. Smith, who had taken possession of said lots.

Another exciting discussion followed in regard to the lots transaction connected with the General Grant Fire Company, after which the resolution was referred to the Committee on Engines.

The Select Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Campbell, Cunningham, English, Faulkner, Hanna, Ingham, Megraw, Wm. Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Reed, Riddle, Walter, President Berry.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to take action in regard to the grade of North Canal street, when the same was then suspended for the purpose of taking up new business.

The Committee of Conference in regard to laying water pipes placed on Washington street, made a report, which was accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. English, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company was requested to purchase a lot of ground in the vicinity of Brownsville and Franklin streets, which was formerly used by the First Presbyterian Church as a grave yard. The resolution was explained by the mover, after which it was read three times and adopted.

Mr. Miller presented a petition from citizens of the Third Ward, desiring Councils to reinstate the General Grant Fire Company.

The report of the Committee on Gas was presented and the action of the Select Council concurred in.

The resolution adopted at the last regular meeting instructing the Committees on Water to lay a Water pipe on Perry street, between Centre street and Church alley, was brought up and on motion of Select Council concurred in.

Mr. Ingham offered the following resolution which was read three times and adopted:

Resolved, That the City Council be instructed to return the pair of grey horses taken from the General Grant Fire House, and in case he neglects so to do, immediately, that the chairman of the committee be authorized to institute legal proceedings against him.

Mr. English offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, in conjunction with the Select Council, to inquire into the causes which originated the charges against the Gen. Grant Fire Company.

The resolution was discussed by Messrs. Hanna, Megraw, McDonald, English and McNeil, after which it was withdrawn. The Council then adjourned.

Public Health—The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified,"—but is it benevolent humane, or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent, or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known, through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefitted thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia, and South America, HOSTETTER'S *Bitters* are now recognized as the sole specific for *Dyspepsia*, the most possible safeguard against *Intermittents*, and the finest invigorant in cases of General *Debility*, and the only effective stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
oct

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, October 19—P. M.

Telegraphic quotations received to-day at the Stock Rooms of Mr. S. S. Bryan from the New York Gold, Stock and Mining Boards, were: Gold, 148¾; Eighty-ones, 113½; Old Five-twenties, 114½; new do, 110½; Ten-forties, 99⅝; first series Seven-thirties, 106¾; second and third series, 106; Michigan Southern, 90⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, 110½; Erie, 81½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54½; Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Chicago and Northwestern, common, 49⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 75⅝; Bennehoff Petroleum Company, 87; Rocky Mountain, 85; Quartz Hill, 89-60; Hope, 15¢; Corydon, 73¢; Rolman, 45¢; Keystone, 15¢; Nye, 68¢; Liberty, 15¢.

—The stagnation in our local stock market still continues. We can learn of no sales of Bank, Insurance or Railroad Stocks. For Columbia, \$16 50 is offered freely without bringing it out.

—The quotation of 5-20s in London as published from the Atlantic cable, on Tuesday, showing a decline of 2½ on the price furnished the press the day before—that is a decline from 70½ to —had, for a time, a very stunning effect on somereaders, who thought they saw the cause of the decline in a distrust of our securities among the German holders, arising from political differences existing between the Executive and Legislative branches of our government. It is true that the advices from Frankfort mention that United States bonds have shown depression during the past week, notwithstanding the favorable commercial reports published by the New York journals; but this feeling is not probably the cause of the apparent decline in a single day of 2½ per cent. It is usual, we know in Europe, to detach the coupons from United States bonds on the 15th of the month preceding the semi-annual period of payment. So that, while on Monday they were quoted coupon on, they were on Tuesday quoted coupon off, which fully and very materially accounts for the difference of 2½ per cent. The decline here in currency, between coupon on and coupon off, is only about one per cent, or say 1½ per cent, instead of a decline, as reported by the last cable telegram, there is really an advance in the European price.

—Mining stocks continue, at the New York Board, on their upward course. At the first Board, on Monday last, the sales of the first three days of the news of the rise was not, however, fully sustained afterwards. In the general mercantile market there is considerable activity and buoyancy.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

SATURDAY, October 20.—The market yesterday was only moderately active; the improved feeling in regard to produce has improved the receipts very materially. The weather continues delightful. The present low stage of water is beginning to interfere with navigation, the water being down to four feet in the channel at the Falls, and rising slowly. If the